

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**I. General**

Claims 1-20 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections of record.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made."

II. Priority Has Properly Been Claimed To July 24, 1997

Applicant's Attorney has asserted repeatedly that the present application is entitled to the benefit of priority to application serial number 08/899,953 (the grandparent patent application of the present case, filed July 24, 1997) as the present application was filed May 19, 2000, claiming priority, through co-pending application serial number 09/528,816, to application serial number 08/899,953. However, it is noted that claims of the present application stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over a reference having an issue date of March 11, 1997. Therefore, it is presumed that the Office records continue not to reflect the priority date of July 24, 1997 with respect to the present application.

In another attempt to have the Office records corrected to properly reflect the priority date of July 24, 1997 for the present application, Applicant is filing simultaneously with this amendment a request for a corrected filing receipt. If such a corrected filing receipt is insufficient to correct the Office records to reflect the asserted priority date, Applicant's Attorney respectfully requests that the Examiner so inform Applicant's Attorney so that the proper action may be taken.

III. The 35 U.S.C. § 102 Rejections

Claims 1-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Brennan et al., patent number 5,329,578 (hereinafter *Brennan*). Claims 1 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Fuller et al., patent number 5,610,970 (hereinafter *Fuller*). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections of record.

To anticipate a claim under 35 U.S.C. § 102, a reference must teach every element of the claim, see M.P.E.P. § 2131. Moreover, in order for a prior art reference to be anticipatory under 35 U.S.C. § 102 with respect to a claim, “[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the . . . claim,” see M.P.E.P. § 2131, citing *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Applicant respectfully asserts that the applied references do not teach every element of the claims nor do these references show the identical invention in as complete detail as is contained in the claims.

A. **The Rejections Over *Brennan***

1. **The Independent Claims**

Independent claims 1 and 8 recite calendaring information stored on a general purpose processor-based system. Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary defines general purpose as “suitable to be used for two or more basic purposes,” 10th ed., 1994, p. 485 (a copy of which is attached hereto for the Examiner’s convenience).

However, *Brennan* merely discloses the storage of a “Subscriber’s Schedule” which, assuming *arguendo* that such information may be read to meet the recited calendaring information, is stored in database 24. Database 24 is taught to either form an integral part of the application processor 22, voice processor 21 or be part of a separate storage facility, column 4, lines 59-61. Voice processor 21 is taught to be a special purpose Meridian Mail Processor available from Northern Telecom, column 4, lines 41-42. Similarly, application processor 22 is taught to be a special purpose Meridian Application Equipment Module available from Northern Telecom. There is no hint or suggestion that these system components are configured for anything other than special purpose use. Likewise, disclosure of a separate storage facility configuration of database 24 does not teach a general purpose processor-base system as recited in the claims, but rather teaches the use of a special purpose storage facility. Accordingly, it is respectfully asserted that the disclosure of *Brennan* does not meet the claim language and does not show the identical invention in as complete of detail as recited in the claims as required for a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Moreover, claims 1 and 8 further recite providing select portions of said calendaring information to an automatic call routing system, wherein the call routing scheme of the call

routing system is modified as a function of the select portions of the calendaring information provided. To better aid the Examiner in understanding the present invention, attention is directed to the specification at page 9, lines 24-26, wherein a personal computer or personal digital assistant is taught to store a personal calendar which may include a schedule of specific events for user for a particular day. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is taught to extract specific information from the information with respect to events scheduled for the user to present information to an automatic call routing system, page 10, lines 4-10. Parameters of the call routing system are modified to ensure the call routing applications route calls according to the provided information, page 10, lines 25-27.

Brennan simply teaches that personal agent 22 is allowed access to the subscriber profile, see e.g., column 11, lines 35-37. Accordingly, *Brennan* does not disclose providing select portions of calendaring information to an automatic call routing system. Moreover, there is no disclosure of modification to the call routing system as a function of calendaring information as it is this information which initially defines operation of the call routing system of *Brennan*, see e.g., column 4, lines 55-59. Accordingly, it is respectfully asserted that the disclosure of *Brennan* does not anticipate the claims.

In the above analysis of the claims with respect to *Brennan*, it was assumed *arguendo* that the Subscriber's Schedule might be read to meet the calendaring information recited in the claims. However, Applicant respectfully asserts that the Subscriber's Schedule of *Brennan* does not meet the recited calendaring information. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary defines calendar as "an order list: as . . . a list or schedule of planned events or activities giving dates and details," 10th ed., 1994, p. 161 (a copy of which is attached hereto for the Examiner's convenience). Consistent with this definition, the present specification teaches that a preferred embodiment of the invention uses a calendar stored on a personal computer or personal digital assistant showing specific events scheduled for a particular day by a user, see page 9, lines 24-26.

In rejecting this aspect of the claims, the Examiner relies upon database 24 storing Subscriber's Schedule 28 therein. However, in contrast to the recited calendaring information, the Subscriber's Schedule of *Brennan* teaches defining multiple time slots and devices to be called at these particular time slots, see column 6, lines 59-64, and what call routing function should happen for non-specified time slots, see column 6, lines 54-59.

Accordingly, the Subscriber's Schedule of *Brennan* is taught to include information with respect to "Day" and "Time," "Interruptability," and "Devices," see column 7, lines 7-25. Applicant respectfully asserts that the Subscriber's Schedule does not meet the recited calendaring information with respect to the called party.

To further make the above distinction clear, Applicant has amended independent claim 8. Specifically, claim 8 has been amended to recite "storing calendaring information including specific events scheduled with respect to said called party . . ." No new matter has been added as support for the amended language may be found, *inter alia*, at page 9, lines 26-28. Applicant asserts that claim 8, as amended, makes it clear that the Subscriber's Schedule of *Brennan* does not meet the claim.

Independent claim 15, like claims 1 and 8 discussed above, recites calendaring information. As discussed above, Applicant asserts that *Brennan* does not disclose calendaring information. Similarly, claim 15 recites providing portions of the calendaring information to a call routing system, thereby modifying operation of the call routing system to route calls as a function of the calendaring information. Applicant has shown above that *Brennan* does not disclose providing portions of calendaring information to an automatic call routing system nor the modifying operation of a call routing system as a function of the calendaring information provided.

Independent claim 15 stands rejected over *Brennan* by the Examiner using the same analysis as the rejection of claim 1 over *Brennan*. However, claim 15 recites a processor-based system in communication with the calendaring information and a call routing system, wherein the processor-based system provides the portions of the calendaring information to the call routing system. The 35 U.S.C. § 102 rejection of record does not address this limitation. The Examiner is reminded that, when evaluating the scope of a claim, every limitation in the claim must be considered, see M.P.E.P. § 2106.

Applicant's review of *Brennan* does not reveal any combination of elements which may be read to meet the above identified limitation. For example, personal agent 22 of *Brennan* appears to provide call routing functionality, see e.g., column 11, lines 24-10. However, personal agent 22 apparently has direct access to database 24, and therefore Subscriber's Schedule 28. Accordingly, it is respectfully asserted that *Brennan* does not

disclose the recited processor-based system in communication with the calendaring information and the call routing system providing portions of the calendaring information to the call routing system.

Moreover, claim 15 has been amended to recite the limitations originally submitted in claim 16 dependent therefrom. Accordingly, amended claim 15 presents originally submitted claim 16 in independent form.

As amended, claim 15 recites that the calendaring information comprises a data file associated with an electronic calendar program operable on a personal computer. To aid the Examiner in better understanding the claim, attention is directed toward the specification at page 8, lines 9-16, wherein a preferred embodiment is described with respect to an electronic calendar application operating upon a PC. The present invention allows information available within this electronic calendar program to be provided to a call routing system so that the call routing system can make intelligent determinations as to user availability, page 8, lines 17-21.

In rejecting a similar limitation of claim 2 over *Brennan*, the Examiner concludes that “*Brennan* et al. further teach the subscriber’s profile comprises subscriber’s numbers, caller’s list, etc. (calendaring information comprises a data file) associated with subscriber’s schedule operable in a application processor (personal computer)” However, even assuming the Examiner’s conclusion were accurate, *Brennan* simply does not teach an electronic calendar program operable on a personal computer, nor has the Examiner asserted otherwise.

Accordingly, it is respectfully asserted that claim 15 is not anticipated by *Brennan*.

2. The Dependent Claims

Dependent claims 2-7, 9-14, and 17-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 over *Brennan*. As shown above, the base claims from which these dependent claims depend recite limitations neither taught nor suggested by the disclosure of *Brennan*. Dependent claims 2-7, 9-14, and 17-20 are each directly or indirectly dependent from one of the above independent claims. Accordingly, without conceding that the Examiner’s assertions are valid with respect to the limitations of the rejected dependent claims, it is respectfully submitted that the

dependent claims are allowable at least for their dependency from their respective independent claims for the reasons discussed above.

Moreover, the dependent claims recite limitations not found in the applied art. For example, claims 2 and 9 recite the calendaring information comprises a data file associated with an electronic calendar program operable on a personal computer. As discussed above with respect to claim 15, *Brennan* does not teach either an electronic calendar program nor its operation upon a personal computer. Contrariwise, *Brennan* discloses Subscriber's Schedule information comprising "Day" and "Time," "Interruptability," and "Devices," see column 7, lines 7-25, operable upon a special purpose Meridian Mail Processor, column 4, lines 41-42, or a special purpose Meridian Application Equipment Module.

Claims 3, 10, and 17 recite providing the select portions of the calendaring information to the call routing system automatically. Claims 4, 11, and 18 recite such automatic providing being initiated upon modification of the calendaring information. Alternatively, claims 5, 12, and 19 recite such automatic providing being initiated at a preselected time interval. *Brennan* does not teach the automatic providing of calendaring information to a call routing system as recited in these claims. For example, a portion of *Brennan* relied upon by the Examiner in meeting these claims teaches automatically providing special treatment if a call is from a particular CLID. The mere recitation of the word "automatic" within the disclosure of *Brennan* is simply insufficient to meet the recited automatic providing of calendaring information to a call routing system.

Claims 6 and 13 recite manipulating information gleaned from the calendaring information to provide calendaring information in a format suitable for augmentation into call routing information of the call routing system. Claim 20 recites a similar limitation. In rejecting these claims the Examiner relies upon disclosure in *Brennan* in which a subscriber attempts to access his or her PCS subscriber profile, see column 13, lines 4-7. Applicant is unable to read a subscriber accessing his or her PCS subscriber profile to meet the recited providing select portions of the calendaring information to an automatic call routing system by gleaning the select portions of the calendaring information from a data file and manipulating the gleaned information to provide the calendaring information in a format suitable for augmentation into the call routing system.

B. The Rejections Over *Fuller*

Independent claims 1 and 8 recite calendaring information with respect to a called party. The Examiner relies upon the weekly schedule of *Fuller* to meet this aspect of the claims. As discussed above, called party calendaring information is not met by the mere inclusion of dates and/or times in a database. Instead, it is clear when the words “calendaring information” are interpreted in light of the plain meaning of the root word “calendar” and/or read in light of the accompanying specification, a schedule of planned events or activities with respect to the called party or similar information should be present. However, the weekly schedule of *Fuller* merely provides information with respect to “Day,” “Time,” “Mode Memory,” and “Feature,” see column 10, lines 10-20. It is respectfully asserted that the weekly schedule of *Fuller* does not meet the recited calendaring information.

Moreover, claim 8 has been amended to further make clear the above identified distinction. Specifically, claim 8 has been amended to recite “storing calendaring information including specific events scheduled with respect to said called party” Applicant asserts that claim 8, as amended, makes it clear that the weekly schedule of *Fuller* does not meet the claim.

As discussed above, independent claims 1 and 8 recite calendaring information stored on a general purpose processor-based system. However, *Fuller* teaches storing a subscriber master record in a call processing facility of a telephone control system, see column 13, lines 22-26, and column 17, lines 2-10. The telephone control system of *Fuller* cannot be read to meet the general purpose processor-based system of the claims without ignoring the plain meaning of the words “general purpose,” in contradiction to office policy, see M.P.E.P. § 2111.01.

Moreover, claims 1 and 8 further recite providing select portions of said calendaring information to an automatic call routing system, wherein the call routing scheme of the call routing system is modified as a function of the select portions of the calendaring information provided. In stark contrast, *Fuller* teaches that all subscriber master records are copied from a disk drive of the telephone control system to a common database in RAM memory of the telephone control system upon initialization, see column 17, lines 7-10. There is nothing in

the disclosure of *Fuller* to meet the recited providing select portions of the calendaring information to an automatic call routing system.

IV. Summary

As shown above, there are great differences between the claims and the prior art. Moreover a person of ordinary skill in the art considering the prior art would not find these differences obvious. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's 35 U.S.C. § 102 rejections of record. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the claims be passed to issue.

Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner call the below listed attorney if the Examiner believes that a discussion would be helpful in resolving any remaining problems.

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8. (Amended) A method for completing calls from a calling party directed to a particular called party comprising:

storing calendaring information including specific events scheduled with respect to said called party on a general purpose processor-based system; and

providing select portions of said calendaring information to an automatic call routing system, wherein a call routing scheme of said call routing system is modified to route calls as a function of said select portions of said calendaring information.

15. (Amended) A system for completing calls from a calling party to a called party, said system comprising:

calendaring information with respect to said called party stored in a data format operable with a processor-based system, wherein said calendaring information comprises a data file associated with a electronic calendar program operable on a personal computer; and

a processor-based system in communication with said calendaring information and a call routing system, wherein said processor-based system operates under control of an algorithm to provide portions of said calendaring information to said call routing system and thereby modify operation of said call routing system to route calls as a function of said portions of said calendaring information.

16. Claim 16 has been cancelled by this Amendment.

gen-er-al-is-a-tion, **gen-er-al-ise**, **gen-er-al-ised** Brit var of GENERALIZATION: GENERALIZED, GENERALIZING

gen-er-al-a-sis-mo \jen-rə-'lī-sə-mō, je-nə-\ n, pl -mos [It, fr. *generale general*] (1621): the chief commander of an army

gen-er-al-ist \jen-rə-list, 'je-nə-\ n (1611): one whose skills, interests, or habits are varied or unspecialized

gen-er-al-i-ty \je-nə-'rā-lē-tē\ n, pl -ties (15c) 1: the quality or state of being general 2 a : GENERALIZATION 2 b : a vague or inadequate statement 3 : the greatest part : BULK (the ~ of the population)

gen-er-al-iza-tion \jen-rə-lə-'zā-shən, je-nə-\ n (1761) 1 : the act or process of generalizing 2 : a general statement, law, principle, or proposition 3 : the act or process whereby a response is made to a stimulus similar to but not identical with a reference stimulus

gen-er-al-ize \jen-rə-liz, 'je-nə-\ vb -ized; -iz-ing vt (ca. 1751) 1 : to give a general form to 2 a : to derive or induce (a general conception or principle) from particulars b : to draw a general conclusion from 3 : to give general applicability to (~ a law); also : to make vague or indefinite statements 2 : to spread or extend throughout the body — gen-er-al-izabil-i-ty \jen-rə-lī-zə-'bi-lə-tē, je-nə-\ n — gen-er-al-iz-able \-li-za-bəl\ adj — gen-er-al-iz-er n

gen-er-al-ized adj (ca. 1843) : made general; esp : not highly differentiated biologically nor strictly adapted to a particular environment

gen-er-al-ly \jen-rə-lē, 'je-nə-, 'je-nor-lē\ adv (14c) : in a general manner: as a : in disregard of specific instances and with regard to an overall picture (~ speaking) b : as a rule: USUALLY

general officer n (1681) : any of the officers in the army, air force, or marine corps above colonel — compare COMPANY OFFICER, FIELD OFFICER, FLAG OFFICER

general of the air force (1949) : a general of the highest rank in the air force whose insignia is five stars

general of the army (1945) : a general of the highest rank in the army whose insignia is five stars

general paresis n (1874) : insanity caused by syphilitic alteration of the brain that leads to dementia and paralysis — called also general paralysis of the insane

general partner n (1887) : a partner whose liability for partnership debts and obligations is unlimited

general practitioner n (ca. 1885) : a physician or veterinarian whose practice is not limited to a specialty; broadly: GENERALIST

general-purpose adj (1894) : suitable to be used for two or more basic purposes

general quarters n pl (1902) : a condition of maximum readiness of a warship for action

general relativity n (1916) : RELATIVITY 3b

general semantics n pl but sing or pl in constr (1933) : a doctrine and educational discipline intended to improve habits of response of human beings to their environment and one another esp. by training in the more critical use of words and other symbols

gen-er-al-ship \jen-rəl-ship, 'je-nə-\ n (1610) 1 : office or tenure of office of a general 2 : LEADERSHIP 3 : military skill in a high commander

general store n (1835) : a retail store located usu. in a small or rural community that carries a wide variety of goods including groceries but is not divided into departments

general theory of relativity (1921) : RELATIVITY 3b

general will n (ca. 1902) : the collective will of a community that is the embodiment or expression of its common interest

gen-er-a-tion \jen-rə-'shən\ vt -at-ed; -at-ing [L *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, fr. *gener-*, genus descent, birth — more at KIN] (1509) 1 : to bring into existence: as a : PROCREATE BEGET b : to originate by a vital, chemical, or physical process: PRODUCE (~ electricity) 2 : to be the cause of (a situation, action, or state of mind) (these stories . . . ~ a good deal of psychological suspense —Atlantic) 3 : to define or originate (in a mathematical or linguistic set or structure) by the application of one or more rules or operations; esp : to trace out (as a curve) by a moving point or trace out (as a surface) by a moving curve

gen-er-a-tion \jen-rə-'shən\ n (14c) 1 a : a body of living beings constituting a single step in the line of descent from an ancestor b : a group of individuals born and living contemporaneously c : a group of individuals having contemporaneously a status (as that of students in a school) which each one holds only for a limited period d : a type or class of objects usu. developed from an earlier type (first of the . . . new ~ of powerful supersonic fighters —Kenneth Koyen) 2 a : the action or process of producing offspring: PROCREATION b : the process of coming or bringing into being (~ of income) c : origination by a generating process: PRODUCTION; esp : formation of a geometric figure by motion of another 3 : the average span of time between the birth of parents and that of their offspring — gen-er-a-tion-al \-shnəl, -shnəl\ adj — gen-er-a-tion-al-ly \-shnə-lē, shə-nəl-ē\ adv

gen-er-a-tive \jen-rə-tiv, 'je-nə-, -rā-tiv\ adj (14c) : having the power or function of generating, originating, producing, or reproducing

generative cell n (ca. 1892) : a sexual reproductive cell: GAMETE

generative grammar \usu 'je-nə-rā-tiv-\ n (1959) 1 : a description in the form of an ordered set of rules for producing the grammatical sentences of a language 2 : TRANSFORMATIONAL GRAMMAR

generative nucleus n (ca. 1892) : the one of the two nuclei resulting from the first division in the pollen grain of a seed plant that gives rise to sperm nuclei — compare TUBE NUCLEUS

generative semantics \usu 'je-nə-rā-tiv-\ pl but usu sing in constr (1970) : a description of a language emphasizing a semantic deep structure that is logical in form, that provides syntactic structure, and that is related to surface structure by transformations

gen-er-a-tor \jen-rə-tər\ n (1646) 1 : one that generates 2 : an apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed 3 : a machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy 4 : a mathematical entity that when subjected to one or more operations yields another mathematical entity or its elements; specif: GENERATRIX

gen-er-a-trix \je-nə-'rā-triks\ n, pl -er-a-tri-ces \-tra-sēz, -ə-rə-'tri-ces\ (1840) : a point, line, or surface whose motion generates a line, surface, or solid

gen-er-a-tor \jen-rə-tōr\ adj [Fr *générateur*, fr. L *gener-*, genus birth, kind, class] (1676) 1 a : relating to or characteristic of a whole group or class: GENERAL b : being or having a nonproprietary name c : hav-

ing no particularly distinctive quality or application 2 : relating to or having the rank of a biological genus — **ge·ner·i·cal·ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*
— ge·ner·ic·ness n

generic *n* (1967) : a generic product (as a drug)

gen·er·os·i·ty \je-nər-ə-sə-tē, -rās-tē\ *n, pl -ties* (ca. 1616) 1 : the quality or fact of being generous 2 : a generous act 2 : **ABUN-**
DANCE

gen·er·ous \jen-rəs, 'je-nər-\ *adj* [MF or L; MF *genereus*, fr. L *generosus*, fr. *gener-*, *genus*] (1588) 1 *archaic* : HIGHBORN 2 a : characterized by a noble or forbearing spirit : MAGNANIMOUS, KINDLY b : liberal in giving : OPENHANDED c : marked by abundance or ample proportions : COPIOUS *syn* see LIBERAL — **gen·er·ous·ly** *adv* — **gen·er·ous·ness n**

gen·e·sis \'je-nə-səs\ *n, pl -ses* \,sēz\ [L, fr. Gk, fr. *gignesthai* to be born — more at **KIN**] (ca. 1604) : the origin or coming into being of something

Genesis *n* [Gk] : the mainly narrative first book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scriptures — see **BIBLE** table

gene-splic-ing \jēn-,splī-sig\ *n* (ca. 1978) : any of various techniques by which recombinant DNA is produced and made to function in an organism

gen·et \'je-nət\ *n* [ME *genete*, fr. MF, fr. Ar *jarnayt*] (15c) : any of a genus (*Genetta*) of small Old World usu. carnivorous mammals related to the civets and having retractile claws, spotted or striped fur, and a ringed tail

gene therapy *n* (1974) : the insertion of normal or genetically altered genes into cells usu. to replace defective genes esp. in the treatment of genetic disorders

ge·net·ic \jē-nē-tik\ also **ge·net·i·cal** \-ti-kəl\ *adj* [*genesis*] (1831) 1 : relating to or determined by the origin, development, or causal antecedents of something 2 a : of, relating to, or involving genetics b : GENIC — **ge·net·i·cal·ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

-ge·net·ic *adj comb form* : -GENIC 1, 2 (psychogenetic)

genetic code *n* (1961) : the biochemical basis of heredity consisting of codons in DNA and RNA that determine the specific amino acid sequence in proteins and appear to be uniform for all known forms of life

genetic counseling *n* (1968) : medical education of affected individuals and the general public concerning inherited disorders

genetic drift *n* (1945) : random changes in gene frequency esp. in small populations when leading to preservation or extinction of particular genes

genetic engineering *n* (1966) : the directed alteration of genetic material by intervention in genetic processes; *esp* : **GENE-SPLICING** — **genetically engineered** *adj* — **genetic engineer** *n*

genetic map *n* (ca. 1960) : **MAP** 3

genetic marker *n* (1950) : usu. dominant gene or trait that serves esp. to identify genes or traits linked with it

ge·net·ics \jē-'ne-tiks\ *n pl but sing in constr* (1905) 1 : a branch of biology that deals with the heredity and variation of organisms 2 : the genetic makeup and phenomena of an organism, type, group, or condition — **ge·net·i·cist** \-'ne-tə-sist\ *n*

ge·ne·va \jē-'nē-və\ *n* [modif. of obs. D *genever* (now *jenever*), lit., juniper, fr. MD, fr. OF *genievre*, ultim. fr. L *juniperus*] (1706) : a highly aromatic bitter gin orig. made in the Netherlands

Ge·ne·va bands \jā-'nē-və-\ *n pl* [*Geneva*, Switzerland; fr. their use by the Calvinist clergy of Geneva] (1882) : two strips of white cloth suspended from the front of a clerical collar and sometimes used by Protestant clergymen — called also *Geneva tabs*

Geneva convention *n* (1880) : one of a series of agreements concerning the treatment of prisoners of war and of the sick, wounded, and dead in battle first made at Geneva, Switzerland in 1864 and subsequently accepted in later revisions by most nations

Geneva cross *n* [fr. its adoption by the Geneva convention] (ca. 1889) : **RED CROSS**

Geneva gown *n* [fr. its use by the Calvinist clergy of Geneva] (1820) : a loose large-sleeved black academic gown widely used as a vestment by members of the Protestant clergy

Ge·ne·van \jā-'nē-vən\ *adj* (1573) 1 : of or relating to Geneva, Switzerland 2 : of or relating to Calvinism — **Genevan** *n*

ge·ni-al \'jē-nē-əl, 'jē-nē-əl\ *adj* [L *genialis*, fr. *genius*] (1566) 1 *obs* : of or relating to marriage or generation (the ~ bed —John Milton) 2 *obs* : INBORN, NATIVE 3 a : favorable to growth or comfort : MILD (~ sunshine) b : marked by or diffusing sympathy or friendliness (your ~ host) 4 : displaying or marked by genius *syn* see GRACIOUS — **ge·ni·al·i·ty** \jē-nē-'a-lə-tē, jēn'-yāl-\ *n* — **ge·ni·al·i·ly** \'jēn-yā-lē\ *adv*

ge·ni·al \jē-nē-əl(-ə)\ *adj* [Gk *geneion* chin, fr. *genys* jaw — more at CHIN] (1831) : of or relating to the chin

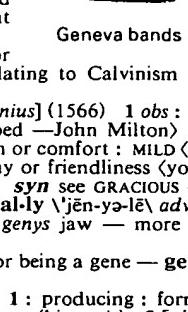
gen·ic \'je-nik, 'je-nik\ *adj* (1918) : of, relating to, or being a gene — **gen·i·cal·ly** \-ni-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

-gen·ic *adj comb form* [*ISV* -gen & -geny + -ic] 1 : producing : forming (carcinogenic) 2 : produced by : formed from (biogenic) 3 [*photogenic*] : suitable for production or reproduction by (such) a medium (telegenic)

ge·nic·u·late \ja-'ni-kyə-lət\ or **ge·nic·u·lat·ed** \-,lā-təd\ *adj* [L *geniculatus*, fr. *geniculum*, dim. of *genu* knee — more at **KNEE**] (1657) : bent abruptly at an angle like a bent knee

ge·nie \'jē-nē\ *n, pl ge·nies* also **ge·nii** \'jē-nē(-i)\ [F *génie*, fr. Ar *jinniy*] (1748) 1 : JINNI 2 : a magic spirit believed to take human form and serve the person who calls it

gen·i·tal \'je-nə-təl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *genitalis*, fr. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* to beget — more at **KIN**] (14c) 1 : GENERATIVE 2 : of, relating to, or





Geneva bands

\ə\ about \k\ kitten, F table \ə\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, man
\u00e5\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job
\g\ sing \ö\ go \o\ law \ö\ boy \th\ thin \t\h\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot
\y\ yet \zh\ vision \å, k, \", \æ, \œ, \ue, \œ, \\" see Guide to Pronunciation

carbonate crystallized in hexagonal form and including common lime-stone, chalk, and marble — compare ARAGONITE — **cal-cit-ic** \kal-si-tik\ adj
cal-ci-to-nin \kal-sə-tō-nēn\ n [calci- + -tonin (as in serotonin)] (1961) : a polypeptide hormone esp. from the thyroid gland that tends to lower the level of calcium in the blood plasma — called also *thyrocalcitonin*
cal-ci-um \kal-sē-əm\ n, often attrib [NL, fr. L calc-, calx lime] (1808) : a silver-white bivalent metallic element of the alkaline-earth group occurring only in combination — see ELEMENT table
calcium carbide n (ca. 1888) : a usu. dark gray crystalline compound Ca_2 used esp. for the generation of acetylene and for making calcium cyanamide
calcium carbonate n (1873) : a compound CaCO_3 found in nature as calcite and aragonite and in plant ashes, bones, and shells and used in making lime and portland cement and as a gastric antacid
calcium channel blocker n (1982) : any of a class of drugs that prevent or slow the influx of calcium ions into smooth muscle cells and are used to treat some forms of angina pectoris and some cardiac arrhythmias
calcium chloride n (ca. 1885) : a white deliquescent salt CaCl_2 used in its anhydrous state as a drying and dehumidifying agent and in a hydrated state for controlling dust and ice on roads
calcium cyanamide n (ca. 1893) : a compound CaCN_2 used as a fertilizer and a weed killer and as a source of other nitrogen compounds
calcium gluconate n (1884) : a white powdery salt $\text{CaC}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{14}$ used esp. to supplement bodily calcium stores
calcium hydroxide n (ca. 1889) : a white crystalline strong alkali $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ that is used esp. to make mortar and plaster and to soften water
calcium hypochlorite n (ca. 1889) : a white powder CaCl_2O_2 used esp. as a bleaching agent and disinfectant
calcium oxalate n (1919) : a crystalline salt CaC_2O_4 normally deposited in many plant cells and in animals sometimes excreted in urine or retained in the form of urinary calculi
calcium oxide n (ca. 1885) : a caustic solid CaO that is white when pure and is the chief constituent of lime
calcium phosphate n (1869) : any of various phosphates of calcium: a : the phosphate $\text{CaH}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ used as a fertilizer and in baking powder b : the phosphate CaHPO_4 used in pharmaceutical preparations and animal feeds c : the phosphate $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_9$ used as a fertilizer d : the naturally occurring phosphate $\text{Ca}_3(\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{OH}, \frac{1}{2}\text{CO}_3)(\text{PO}_4)_2$ that contains other elements or radicals and is the chief constituent of phosphate rock, bones, and teeth
calcium silicate n (ca. 1888) : any of several silicates of calcium used esp. in construction materials (as portland cement)
calcium sulfate n (ca. 1885) : a white salt CaSO_4 that occurs esp. as anhydrite, gypsum, and plaster of paris and that in hydrated form is used as a building material and in anhydrous form is used as a drying agent
cal-cu-la-ble \kal-kyə-lə-bəl\ adj (ca. 1734) 1 : subject to or ascertainable by calculation 2 : that may be counted on : DEPENDABLE
cal-cu-late \kal-kyə-lāt\ vb -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *calculatus*, pp. of *calculare*, fr. *calculus* pebble (used in reckoning), perh. irreg. dim. of *calc-*, calx lime — more at CHALK] vt (1570) 1 a : to determine by mathematical processes b : to reckon by exercise of practical judgment : ESTIMATE c : to solve or probe the meaning of : FIGURE OUT (trying to ~ his expression —Hugh MacLennan) 2 : to design or adapt for a purpose 3 a : to judge to be true or probable b : INTEND (to ~ to do it or perish in the attempt —Mark Twain) ~ vi 1 a : to make a calculation b : to forecast consequences 2 : COUNT, RELY
cal-cu-lat-ed \,lā-təd\ adj (1722) 1 : APT, LIKELY 2 a : worked out by mathematical calculation b : engaged in, undertaken, or displayed after reckoning or estimating the statistical probability of success or failure (a ~ risk) 3 a : planned or contrived to accomplish a purpose b : DELIBERATE, INTENDED — **cal-cu-lat-ed-ly** adv — **cal-cu-lat-ed-ness** n
cal-cu-lat-ing \,lā-tin\ adj (1710) 1 : making calculations (~ machine) 2 : marked by prudent analysis or by shrewd consideration of self-interest : SCHEMING — **cal-cu-lat-ing-ly** \tip-lē\ adv
cal-cu-la-tion \kal-kyə-lā-shən\ n (14c) 1 a : the process or an act of calculating b : the result of an act of calculating 2 a : studied care in analyzing or planning b : cold heartless planning to promote self-interest — **cal-cu-la-tion-al** \-'lāsh-nəl, -'lā-shə-nəl\ adj
cal-cu-la-tor \kal-kyə-lā-tör\ n (14c) : one that calculates: as a : a usu. electronic device for performing mathematical calculations b : a person who operates a calculator
cal-cu-lous \kal-kyə-ləs\ adj (1605) : caused or characterized by a calculus or calculi
cal-cu-lus \ləs\ n, pl -li \-li, -lē\ also -lus-es [L, stone (used in reckoning)] (1666) 1 a : a method of computation or calculation in a special notation (as of logic or symbolic logic) b : the mathematical methods comprising differential and integral calculus 2 : CALCULATION 3 a : a concretion usu. of mineral salts around organic material found esp. in hollow organs or ducts b : TARTAR 2 4 : a system or arrangement of intricate or interrelated parts
calculus of variations (1837) : a branch of mathematics concerned with applying the methods of calculus to finding the maxima and minima of a function which depends for its values on another function or a curve
cal-de-ra \kal-'der-ə, kōl-, -dir-\ n [Sp, lit., caldron, fr. LL *caldaria* — more at CAULDRON] (1691) : a volcanic crater that has a diameter many times that of the vent and is formed by collapse of the central part of a volcano or by explosions of extraordinary violence
cal-dron var of CAULDRON
cal-lèche or **ca-leche** \kal-'lesh, -lash\ n [F *caleche* — more at CALASH] (1666) 1 a : CALASH 1 b : a 2-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle with a driver's seat on the dashboard used in Quebec 2 : CALASH 2
cal-e-fac-to-ry \kal-ə-fak-tōrē\ n, pl -ries [ML *calefactorium*; fr. L *calefacere* to warm — more at CHAFÉ] (ca. 1681) : a monastery room warmed and used as a sitting room
cal-en-dar \kal-ən-där\ n [ME *calender*, fr. AF or ML; AF *calendar*, fr. ML *kalendarium*, fr. L, moneylender's account book, fr. *kalendae* [calends] (13c) 1 : a system for fixing the beginning, length, and divi-

sions of the civil year and arranging days and longer divisions of time (as weeks and months) in a definite order — see MONTH table 2 : a tabular register of days according to a system usu. covering one year and referring the days of each month to the days of the week 3 : an orderly list: as a : a list of cases to be tried in court b : a list of bills or other items reported out of committee for consideration by a legislative assembly c : a list or schedule of planned events or activities giving dates and details 4 Brit : a university catalog

calendar vt -dared; -dar-ing \-(d-a-)ring\ (15c) : to enter in a calendar **calendar year** n (ca. 1909) 1 : a period of a year beginning and ending with the dates that are conventionally accepted as marking the beginning and end of a numbered year 2 : a period of time equal in length to that of the year in the calendar conventionally in use **cal-en-der** \ka-lən-dər\, vt -dered; -der-ing \-(d-a-)rin\ [MF *calander*, fr. *calandre* machine for calendaring, fr. (assumed) VL *colendra* cylinder, modif. of Gk *kylindros* — more at CYLINDER] (1513) : to press (as cloth, rubber, or paper) between rollers or plates in order to smooth and glaze or to thin into sheets — **cal-en-der-er** \-(dər-ər\)

calendar n (1688) : a machine for calendaring something

calender n [Per *galandar*, fr. Ar, fr. Per *kalandar* uncouth man] (1621) : a member of a Sufic order of wandering mendicant dervishes **ca-len-dri-cal** \ka-lən-drī-kəl, ka-\ also **ca-len-drie** \-drīk\ adj (ca. 1843) : of, relating to, characteristic of, or used in a calendar **ca-lends** \ka-lənd(z)dz, kā-\ n pl but sing or pl in constr [ME *kalendes*, fr. L *kalendae, calendae*] (14c) : the first day of the ancient Roman month from which days were counted backward to the ides **ca-len-du-la** \ka-lən-jə-lə, -dyü-lə\ n [NL, genus name, fr. ML, fr. L *calendae calendis*] (1789) : any of a small genus (*Calendula*) of yellow-rayed composite herbs of temperate regions **cal-en-ture** \ka-lən-chür\ n [Sp *calentura*, fr. *calentar* to heat, fr. L *calent-, calens*, prp. of *calere* to be warm — more at LEE] (1593) : a fever formerly supposed to affect sailors in the tropics **calf** \kaf, 'kaf, dial also \käf\ n, pl **calfes** \kávz, 'kávz, 'kävz\ also **calfs often attrib** [ME, fr. OE *cealf*; akin to OHG *halb* calf] (bef. 12c) 1 a : the young of the domestic cow; also : that of a closely related mammal (as a bison) b : the young of various large animals (as the elephant or whale) 2 **pl calves** : the hide of the domestic calf; esp. : CALFSKIN 3 : an awkward or silly youth — **calf-like** \kaf-, lik, 'kaf-, dial also \käf-\ adj — in calf : PREGNANT — used of a cow **calf** n, pl **calfes** \kavz, 'kavz\ [ME, fr. ON *kalfi*] (14c) : the fleshy back part of the leg below the knee **calf-love** \-ləv\ n (1823) : PUPPY LOVE **calf's-foot jelly** \kavz-, füt\, 'kafs-, 'kávz-, 'käfs- also **'kävz-** n (1775) : jelly made from gelatin obtained by boiling calves' feet **calf-skin** \kaf-, skin, 'kaf- also **'kaf-** n (15c) : leather made of the skin of a calf **Cal-gon** \kal-, gän\ trademark — used for a water softener **Cal-i-ban** \ka-lə-, ban\ n : a savage and deformed slave in Shakespeare's *The Tempest* **cal-i-ber or cal-i-bre** \ka-la-bar, Brit also ka-'lē-\ n [MF *calibre*, fr. OIt *calibro*, fr. Ar *qalib* shoemaker's last] (1567) 1 a : degree of mental capacity or moral quality b : degree of excellence or importance 2 a : the diameter of a bullet or other projectile b : the diameter of a bore of a gun usu. expressed in hundredths or thousandths of an inch and typically written as a decimal fraction (.32 ~) 3 : the diameter of a round body; esp. : the internal diameter of a hollow cylinder **cal-i-brate** \ka-lə-, brät\, vt -brat-ed; -brat-ing (ca. 1864) 1 : to ascertain the caliber of (as a thermometer tube) 2 : to determine, rectify, or mark the graduations of (as a thermometer tube) 3 : to standardize (as a measuring instrument) by determining the deviation from a standard so as to ascertain the proper correction factors 4 : to adjust precisely for a particular function — **cal-i-bra-tor** \-, brā-tör\ **cal-i-bra-tion** \,ka-lə-, brä-shən\ n (ca. 1859) 1 : the act or process of calibrating; the state of being calibrated 2 : a set of graduations to indicate ratios or positions — usu. used in pl. (~s on a gauge) **ca-li-che** \ka-lē-, chē\ n [AmerSp, fr. Sp, flake of lime, fr. L *calx* — more at CHALK] (ca. 1858) 1 : the nitrate-bearing gravel or rock of the sodium nitrate deposits of Chile and Peru 2 : a crust of calcium carbonate that forms on the stony soil of arid regions **cal-i-co** \ka-li-, kō\ n, pl **-coes or -cos** [Calicut, India] (1578) 1 a : cotton cloth imported from India b Brit : a plain white cotton fabric that is heavier than muslin c : any of various cheap cotton fabrics with figured patterns 2 : a blotched or spotted animal; esp : one that is predominantly white with red and black patches — **calico adj** **calico bass** n (ca. 1882) : BLACK CRAPPIE **calico bush** n (1814) : MOUNTAIN LAUREL **Cal-i-for-nia condor** \ka-lə-, fôr-nyə-\ n [California, state of U.S.] (ca. 1889) : a large nearly extinct vulture (*Gymnogyps californianus*) found most recently in the mountains of southern California that is related to the condor of So. America **California laurel** n (1871) : an evergreen Pacific coast tree (*Umbellularia californica*) of the laurel family with small umbellate flowers **California poppy** n (1891) : any of a genus (*Eschscholzia*) of herbs of the poppy family; esp : one (*E. californica*) widely cultivated for its usu. yellow or orange flowers





California condors